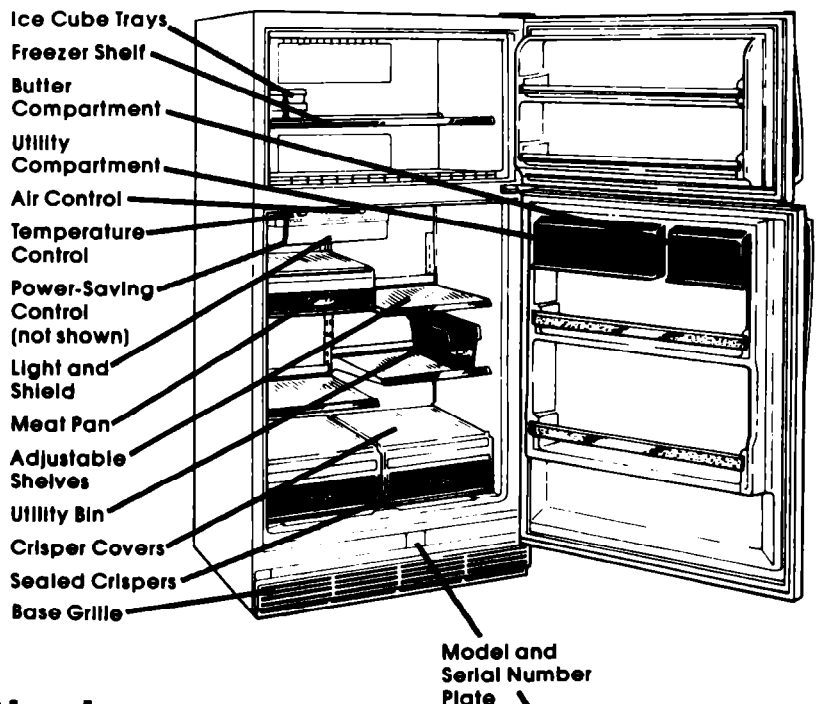
NO-FROST REFRIGERATOR-FREEZER

Whirlpool

# Use and Care Guide

## Safety First

**Child entrapment, and suffocation, are not things of the past. Junked or abandoned refrigerators are still dangerous...even if they will "just sit in the garage a few days." If you are getting rid of your old refrigerator, do it safely. Please read the enclosed safety booklet from the Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers. Help prevent accidents.**




## Copy Your Model Number and Serial Number Here

When you need service, or call with a question, have this information ready:

1. **Complete** Model and Serial Numbers (from the plate just above base grille).
2. Purchase date from sales slip.

Copy this information in these spaces. Keep this book, your warranty and sales slip together in a handy place.

**Model Number** _____

**Serial Number** _____

**Purchase Date** _____

**Service Company and Telephone Number** _____

# Please read this Use and Care Guide before you do anything else...

This booklet tells you how to start your refrigerator, clean it, move shelves and adjust controls. It even tells you what to do if you hear strange sounds or think something is wrong.

Treat your new refrigerator with care. Use it only to do what home refrigerators are designed to do.

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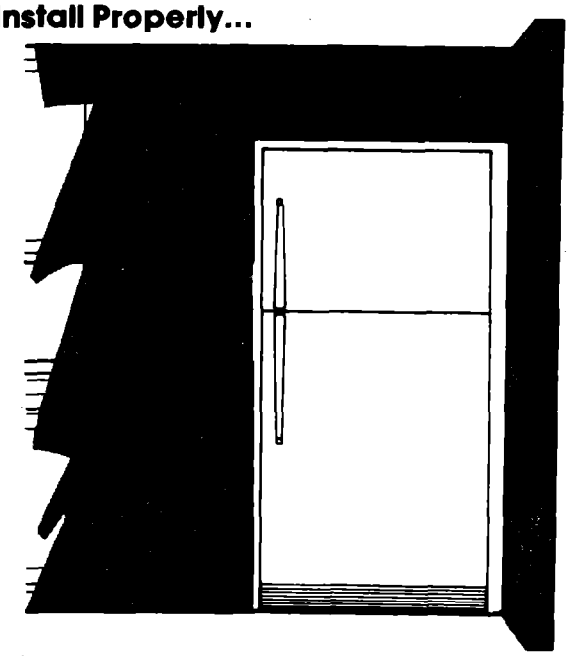
# Before you plug it in

## IMPORTANT

Before using your refrigerator, you are personally responsible for making sure that it...

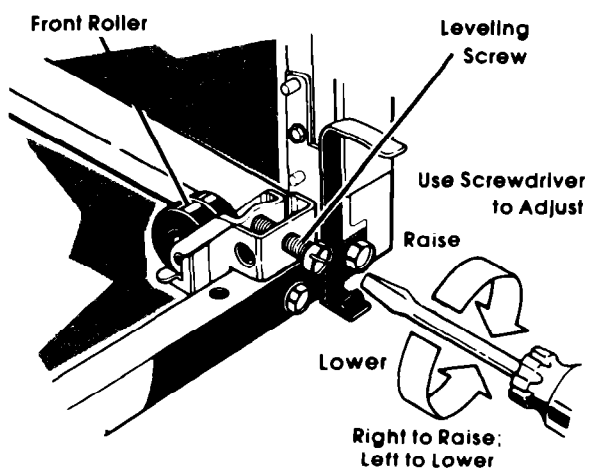
- is installed and leveled on a floor that will hold the weight, and in an area suitable for its size and use.
- is connected only to the right kind of outlet, with the right electric supply and grounding.
- is used only for jobs expected of home refrigerators.
- is not near an oven, radiator or other heat source.
- is properly maintained.
- is out of the weather.
- is used in an area where the room temperature will not fall below 55° F (13° C).
- is not run where there are explosive fumes.
- is not used by children or others who may not understand how it should be used.
- is not loaded with food before it has time to get properly cold.

## Install Properly...



1. You don't need space between counters and cabinets and the sides and top of the refrigerator. You might want to leave enough room so the refrigerator can be rolled easily.
2. The refrigerator back can be flush against the wall.
3. If the refrigerator is to be against a wall, you might want to leave enough space so the door can be opened wider.

## Level Refrigerator-Freezer...

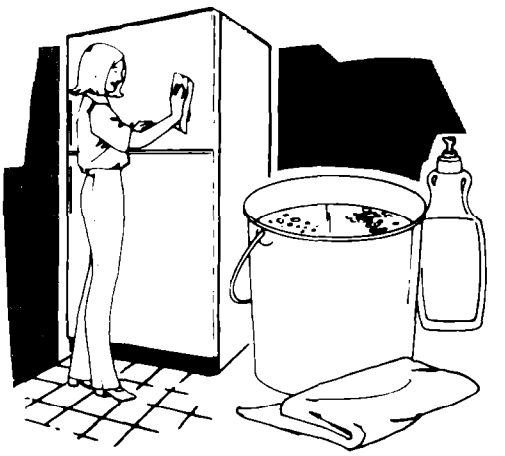



1. Remove base grille (see page 6).
2. To raise front, turn each screw to the right.
3. To lower front, turn each screw to the left.
4. Check with level.

## Remove Sales Labels...

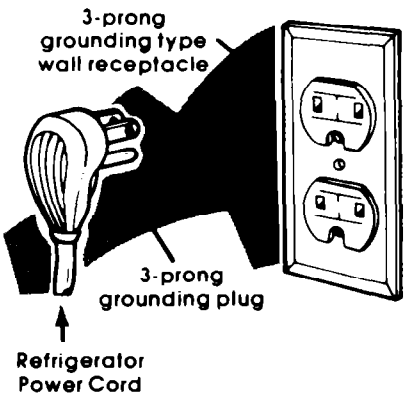
Remove the Consumer Buy Guide label and any inside sales labels before using the refrigerator. Remove any left over glue with rubbing alcohol.

## Clean It...



Clean your refrigerator before using it. See cleaning instructions on page 7.

## Plug It In...

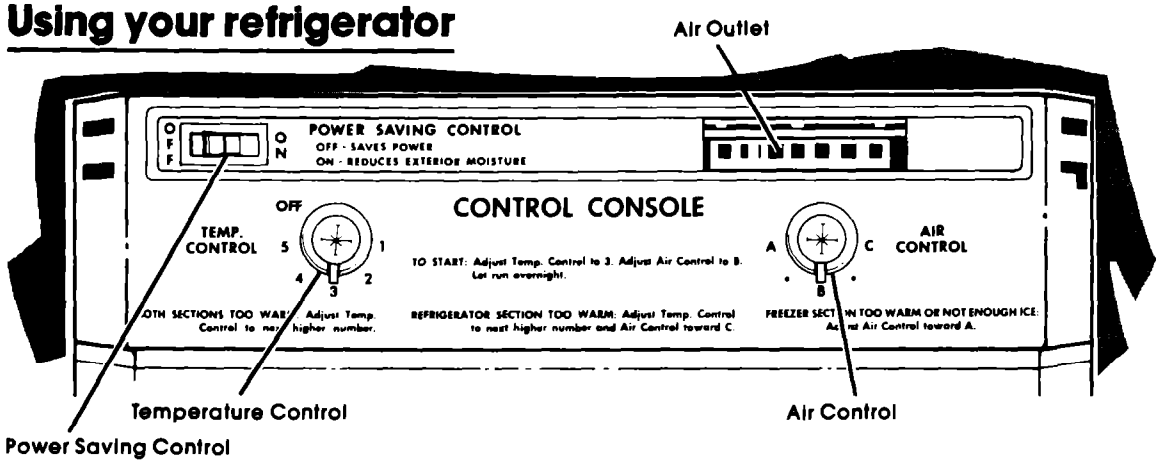



**Recommended Grounding Method**

A 115 Volt, 60 Hz., AC only 15 or 20 ampere fused and properly grounded electrical supply is required. It is recommended that a separate circuit serving only this appliance be provided.

**Do not use an extension cord. Use a receptacle which cannot be turned off with a switch or pull chain.** See individual electrical requirements and grounding instruction sheet in your literature package.

# Using your refrigerator


Air Outlet
POWER SAVING CONTROL
OFF - SAVES POWER
ON - REDUCES EXTERIOR MOISTURE
CONTROL CONSOLE
TEMP. CONTROL
AIR CONTROL
TO START: Adjust Temp. Control to 3. Adjust Air Control to B. Let run overnight.
REFRIGERATOR SECTION TOO WARM: Adjust Temp. Control to next higher number and Air Control toward C
Temperature Control
Air Control
Power Saving Control

## Setting the Controls...

Controls for adjusting temperatures are in the refrigerator.

**To start:**

1. Set the TEMPERATURE CONTROL to 3.
2. Set the AIR CONTROL to B.

Give the refrigerator time to cool down completely before adding food. (This may take several hours). The control console has directions for adjusting temperatures, if needed. Controls will be set about right if your milk or juice is as cold as your family likes it, and when ice cream is firm.

**Do not block the air outlet** on the control panel. Blocking it can slow the air movement needed to keep temperatures at the level you set.

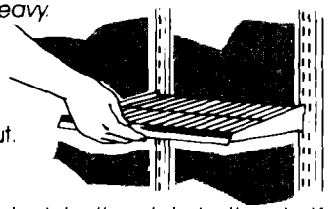
**Off Setting Helps Save Energy**

**The POWER SAVING CONTROL** on the control panel operates electric heaters. These heaters help prevent moisture from forming on the outside of the refrigerator when humidity is high.

- Use the OFF setting when humidity is low.
- Use ON if moisture forms on the outside of the refrigerator.

## Adjusting Shelves...

Shelves can be adjusted to match the way you use your refrigerator. *If your model has glass shelves, be careful. They are heavy.*



**To remove shelves:**

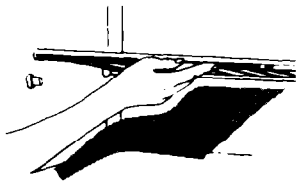
1. Tilt up at front.
2. Lift up at back.
3. Pull shelf straight out.

**To replace:**

1. Guide the rear hooks into the slots in the shelf supports.
2. Tilt up front of shelf until hooks drop into slot. Lower front of shelf to level position.

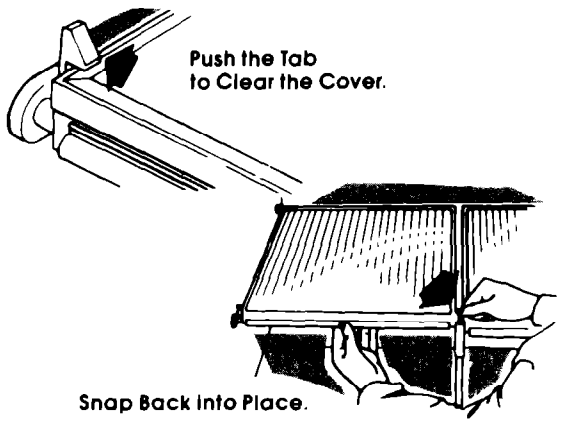
## Removing the Freezer Shelf...

- Lift front slightly.
- Lift back off supports.
- Replace in reverse order.



**Lift the Front Then the Back**

## Removing the Crispers and Crisper Covers...




**Snap Back into Place.**

- Slide crispers straight out to stop.
- Lift the front.
- Slide the rest of the way out.
- Replace in reverse order.

Covers are held in place by two pegs at the back and two notched tabs in front.

- Press front tabs out of the way.
- Lift cover front.
- Lift back off the pegs.
- Replace in reverse order.

The center leg can be made shorter or longer to help level the crisper covers, if necessary. Turn the leg clockwise to make it longer. Turn it counterclockwise to shorten it.

## Moving the Meat Pan...

The meat pan can be taken out and moved the same way as the shelves. Remove the meat pan first.

**Removing:**

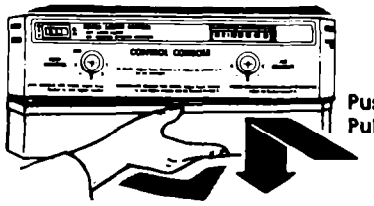
1. Slide the meat pan out to stop.
2. Lift the front of meat pan.
3. Slide pan the rest of the way out.
4. Tilt cover up at front.
5. Lift up at back.
6. Pull straight out.

**Replacing:**

1. Guide the rear hooks into the slots in the shelf supports.
2. Tilt up front of cover until rear hooks drop into slots. Lower front of cover to level position.
3. Replace meat pan in reverse order.

## Changing the Light Bulb...

Before removing the light shield for cleaning or for replacing the bulb, **unplug the refrigerator.** *Use appliance bulbs only.*



**Push in the Center; Pull Down.**

- Push lightly on the top center of the light shield until the notched tab unhooks from the control panel
- Pull down on the shield until the tab clears the control panel.
- Lift the back hooks out of their slots.
- Replace with a 40-watt appliance bulb.
- Replace light shield in reverse order

## Reversing the Door Swing...

You can change the hinges on your refrigerator so the doors open the other way. Refer to the instruction sheet included with your refrigerator.

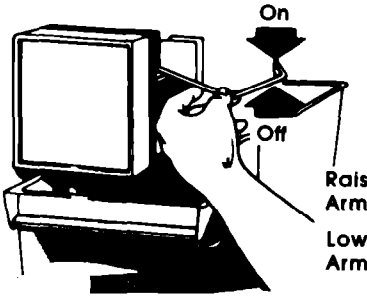
## Ice Cube Trays...

**To remove ice:**

- Hold tray at both ends.
- Slightly twist.

If cubes are not used, they may shrink. The moving cold air starts a slow evaporation. The longer cubes are stored, the smaller they get.

## Optional Automatic Ice Maker...



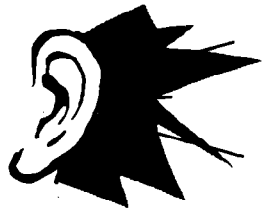

**Raise Signal Arm to Stop Ice Maker.**

**Lower Signal Arm to Start It.**

If you have the automatic ice maker accessory or plan to add one later (Part No. ECKMF-6), there are a few things you will want to know:

- The ON / OFF lever is a wire signal arm.
  Down...for making ice automatically;
  Up...to shut off the ice maker.
- Shake the bin occasionally to keep cubes separated, and to obtain increased storage capacity.
- It is normal for ice crescents to be attached by a corner. They will break apart easily.
- You will hear water running when ice maker is working. You'll hear ice fall into the bin. Don't let these sounds bother you.
- The ice maker will not operate until the freezer is cold enough to make ice. This can take overnight.
- Because of new plumbing connections, the first ice may be discolored or off-flavored. Discard the first few batches of ice.
- If ice is not being made fast enough and more ice is needed, turn the Temperature Control toward a higher number. Wait a day and, if necessary, turn the Air Control toward A.
- If you remove the ice bin, raise the signal arm to shut off the ice maker. When you return the bin, push it all the way in and lower the arm to the ON position.
- If cubes are stored too long, they may develop an off-flavor...like stale water. Throw them away. They will be replaced. Cubes in the ice bin can also become smaller by evaporation.

## Sounds you may hear...



Your new refrigerator may make sounds that your old one didn't. Because the sounds are new to you, you might be concerned about them. Don't be. Most of the new sounds are normal. Hard surfaces like the floor, walls and cabinets can make the sounds seem louder.

The following chart describes the kinds of sounds that might be new to you, and what may be making them.

| Possible Sounds: | Probable Causes: |
|---|---|
| • **Slight Hum, Soft Hiss:** | Your refrigerator has two fans; you may hear the fan motors and moving air. |
| • **Clicking or Snapping Sounds:** | The defrost timer makes a definite click when the refrigerator stops running. It also makes a sound when the refrigerator starts. |
| • **Water Sounds:** | When the refrigerator stops running, you may hear gurgling in the tubing for a few minutes after it stops. You may also hear defrost water running into the defrost water pan. |
| • **Ice Maker Sounds:** | If your refrigerator has an ice maker, you may hear buzzing (from the water valve), trickling water and the clatter of ice dumped into the bin. |
| • **Running Sounds:** | Your refrigerator has a high-efficiency compressor and motor. It will run longer than older designs. It may even seem to run most of the time. |

### Energy Saving Tips

You can help your refrigerator use less electricity.

- Check door gaskets for a tight seal. Level the cabinet to be sure of a good seal.
- Clean the condenser coil regularly.
- Open the door as few times as possible. Think about what you need before you open the door. Get everything out at one time. Keep foods organized so you won't have to search for what you want. Close door as soon as food is removed.
- Go ahead and fill up the refrigerator, but don't overcrowd it so air movement is blocked.
- It is a waste of electricity to set the refrigerator and freezer to temperatures colder than they need to be. If ice cream is firm in the freezer and drinks are as cold as your family likes them, that's cold enough.
- Keep the Power Saving Control on OFF unless moisture forms on the refrigerator exterior.
- Make sure your refrigerator is not next to a heat source such as a range, water heater, furnace, radiator, or in direct sunlight.

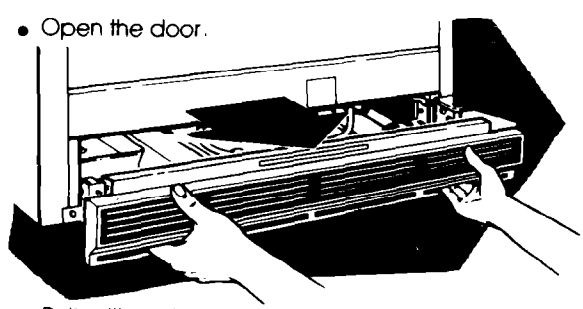
# Cleaning your refrigerator

Both the refrigerator and freezer sections defrost automatically. But both should be cleaned about once a month to help prevent odors from building up. Of course, spills should be wiped up right away.

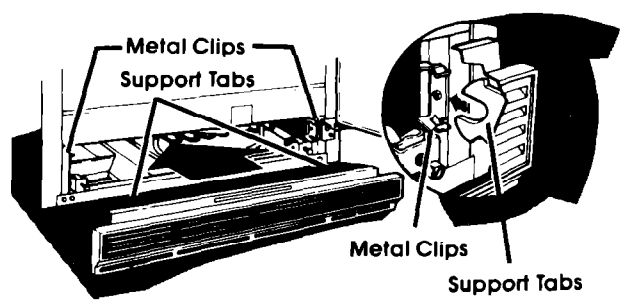
To clean your refrigerator, turn the Temperature Control to OFF, unplug it, take out all removable parts, and clean it according to the following directions.

### Removing the Base Grille...

- Open the door.



- Pull grille outwards as shown.
- **Do not remove Tech sheet** fastened behind grille.




**To replace:**

- Line up grille support tabs with metal clips.
- Push firmly to snap into place.
- Close the door.

## Cleaning Chart ...

| Part | What to use | How to clean |
|---|---|---|
| Removable parts (shelves, crisper, meat pan, etc.) | Mild detergent and warm water. | • Wash removable parts with warm water and a mild detergent.<br>• Rinse and dry. |
| Outside | Sponge, cloth or paper towel; mild detergent; appliance wax (or good auto paste wax). | • Wash with warm water and a mild detergent. **Do not use abrasive or harsh cleansers.**<br>• Rinse and dry.<br>• Wax painted metal surfaces at least twice a year with appliance wax or a good auto paste wax. Apply wax with a clean, soft cloth. **Do not use wax on plastic parts.** |
| | **Waxing painted metal surfaces provides rust protection.** | |
| | | |
| Inside walls (Freezer should be allowed to warm up so cloth won't stick.) | Sponge, soft cloth or paper towel, baking soda, warm water, mild detergent. | • Wash with warm water and<br>– mild detergent or<br>– baking soda (2 tablespoons [26 g] to 1 quart [.95 l] warm water).<br>• Rinse and dry. |
| Door liners and gaskets | Sponge, soft cloth or paper towel; mild detergent, warm water. | • Wash with mild detergent and warm water.<br>• Rinse and dry. |
| | **DO NOT USE Cleaning waxes, concentrated detergents, bleaches or cleansers containing petroleum on plastic parts.** | |
| | | |
| Dark panels | Mild detergent and warm water; soft, clean sponge and soft, clean cloth. | • Wash with a soft grit-free cloth or sponge.<br>• Rinse and dry with a damp grit-free cloth or chamois. |
| | **DO NOT USE paper towels, window sprays, scouring cleansers, or flammable or toxic solvents like acetone, gasoline, carbon tetrachloride, etc. These can scratch or damage the material.** | |
| | | |
| Defrost pan | Warm water and mild detergent. | • Remove base grille (See page 6).<br>• To remove defrost pan, lift pan over wire brace (remove tape; if any).<br>• Wash defrost pan with warm water and mild detergent.<br>• Rinse and dry.<br>• Replace with notched corner to the rear.<br>• Push it all the way in.<br>• Make sure defrost drain tube is pointing into pan. |
| Condenser Coil | Vacuum cleaner; using the extended narrow attachment. | • Remove base grille.<br>• Clean dust and lint from condenser at least every other month.<br>• Replace base grille. |
| Floor under refrigerator | Usual floor cleaners. | • Roll refrigerator out only as far as water supply line allows.<br>• Wash floor.<br>• Roll refrigerator back.<br>• Check to see if the refrigerator is level. |

# Food storage guide

## STORING FRESH FOOD

There is a right way to package and store refrigerated or frozen foods. To keep foods fresher, longer, take the time to study these recommended steps.

**Leafy Vegetables**...Remove store wrapping. Trim or tear off bruised and discolored areas. Wash in cool water, drain and store in crisper. Cold, moist air helps keep leafy vegetables fresh and crisp. The crispers have sealing gaskets to help keep humid air in.

**Vegetables with Skins** (carrots, peppers)...Store in crisper, plastic bags or plastic container.

**Fruits** ...Wash, let dry and store in refrigerator in plastic bags or crisper. Do not wash or hull berries until they are ready to use. Sort and keep berries in their store container in a crisper, or store in a loosely closed paper bag on a refrigerator shelf.

**Meat*** . . .Meat is perishable and expensive...you won't want to waste an ounce of it through careless handling. The following list and chart give you packaging hints and time limits. Store meat in the meat pan.

**Fresh, Prepackaged Meat**...Store fresh meat in the store wrapping. Vacuum packaged meat can be frozen for as long as one month if the seal is not broken. If you want to keep it frozen longer, you should wrap it with special freezer wrapping material.

**Fresh Meat, Not Prepackaged.** Remove the market wrapping paper and re-wrap loosely in waxed paper or aluminum foil for storing it unfrozen.

**Cooked Meat.** Wrap or cover cooked meat with waxed paper, plastic wrap or aluminum foil. Store immediately.

**Cured or Smoked Meat and Cold Cuts.** Ham, bacon, sausage, cold cuts, etc., keep best in original wrappings. Once opened, tightly re-wrap in plastic wrap or aluminum foil.

**Canned Ham.** Store in refrigerator unless the label says it's okay to store on the shelf. Do not freeze.

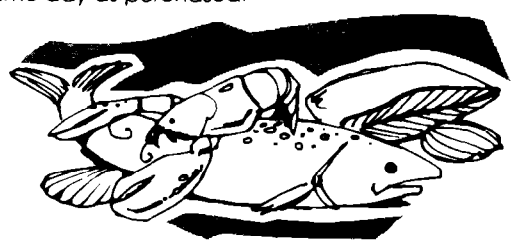
**Fresh Poultry**...Loosely wrap in waxed paper or plastic wrap. The plastic wrap on poultry, as purchased, may be used for storage.

**STORAGE CHART FOR FRESH AND CURED MEAT***

| Type | Approximate Time (days) |
|---|---|
| Variety Meats | 1 to 2 |
| Chicken | 1 to 2 |
| Ground Beef | 1 to 2 |
| Steaks and Roasts | 3 to 5 |
| Cured Meats | 7 to 10 |
| Bacon | 5 to 7 |
| Cold Cuts | 3 to 5 |

*If meat is to be stored longer than the times given, follow the directions for freezing.

**NOTE:** Fresh fish and shellfish should be used the same day as purchased.



**Eggs** . . .Store without washing in the original carton or use the Utility Bin that came with your refrigerator.

**Milk**...Wipe milk cartons. For best storage, place milk on interior shelf.

**Beverages**...Wipe bottles and cans. Store on a door shelf or inside the refrigerator.

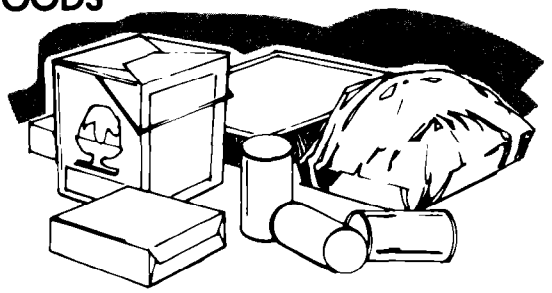
**Butter**...Keep opened butter in covered dish or in the Butter Compartment. When storing an extra supply, wrap in freezer packaging and freeze.

**Cheese** . . .Store in the original wrapping until you are ready to use it. Once opened, re-wrap tightly in plastic wrap or aluminum foil.

**Condiments** . . .Store small jars and bottles (catsup, mustard, jelly, olives) on the door shelves where they are in easy reach.

**Leftovers**...Cover leftovers with plastic wrap or aluminum foil to keep food from drying out and transferring food odors. Plastic containers with tight lids are fine, too.

# FREEZING & STORING FROZEN FOODS

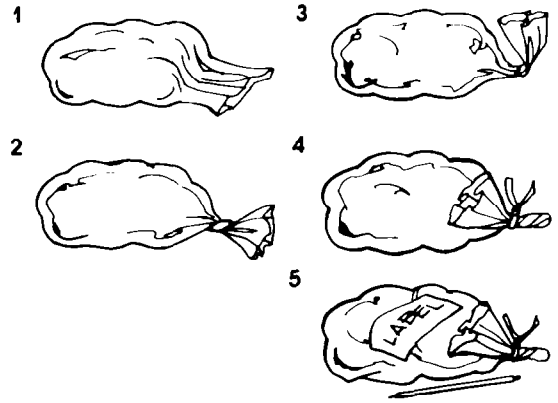


The freezer section is designed for storage of commercially frozen foods and for freezing foods at home.

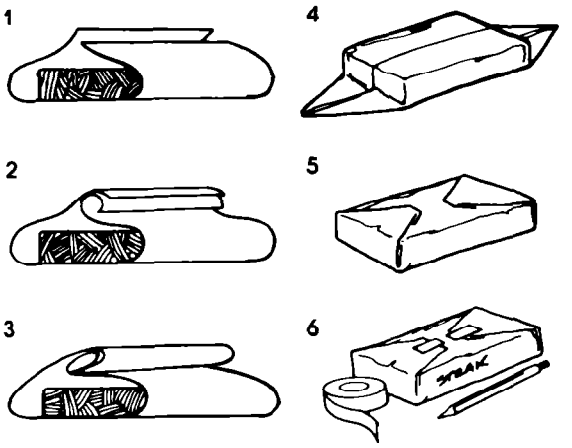
**Packaging** – The secret of successful freezing is in the packaging. The wrap you use must be air, moisture and vapor proof. The way you close and seal the package must not allow air, moisture or vapor in or out. Packaging done in any other way could cause food odor and taste transfer throughout the refrigerator and dry out of frozen food.

Rigid polyethylene (plastic) containers with tight-fitting lids, straight-sided canning/freezing jars, heavy-duty aluminum foil, plastic-coated paper and non-permeable plastic wraps (such as saran) are recommended. Note: Heat-sealed boiling bags are easy to use and can be used by themselves or as carton liners.

**Sealing** – When sealing foods in bags **squeeze out the air** (liquids need headspace to allow for expansion.) Twist the top and turn it back. Fasten tie securely around the doubled-over tail. Put the label inside transparent bags; use self-adhesive label on outside of opaque ones.




Air-tight wrapping calls for "drugstore" wrap. Cut the sheet about one-third longer than the distance around the food. Bring the ends together and fold in (toward the food) at least twice to seal out air. Crease ends close to food, press air from package. Fold tips




over twice. Finish package and tape closed. NOTE: With unboned meats, pad sharp edges with extra wrap or use stockinette to protect the wrap from punctures.

DO NOT USE:
- Bread wrappers
- Non-polyethylene plastic containers
- Containers without tight lids
- Waxed paper
- Waxed-coated freezer wrap
- Thin, semi-permeable wrap

None of these are totally moisture, air or vapor proof. **The use of these wrappings could cause food odor and taste transfer and drying out of the frozen food.**

**Ice Cream**...Store in the freezer. Once the package is opened, place a piece of aluminum foil or waxed paper smoothly against the ice cream surface. This will prevent ice crystals from forming.

**Packaged Frozen Food** . . .Store on freezer door shelf or in the freezer. If you plan to store it for a long time, re-wrap it with aluminum foil or plastic wrap.

**Frozen Meats*** . . .The following hints will help keep the quality in your frozen meats:

1. Freeze meat while fresh and in top condition.
2. Use only the recommended wrapping materials.
3. Prepare the meat for freezing before wrapping it. Trim off excess fat and remove bones when practical. Meat should not be salted because salt shortens freezer life.
4. Wrap tightly, pressing out as much air as possible.
5. Label and date it.
6. Refreezing defrosted meat is not recommended.

**Frozen Soups, Juices** . . .Store on freezer door shelf or in the freezer.

**IMPORTANT: Do not expect your freezer to quick-freeze any large quantity of food. Put no more unfrozen food into the freezer than will freeze within 24 hours. (No more than 2 to 3 pounds of fresh meat or 3 to 4 pounds of vegetables per cubic foot of freezer space.) Leave enough space for air to circulate around packages. Be careful to leave enough room at the front so the door can close tightly.**

## FOOD STORAGE CHART

Storage times* will vary according to the quality of the food, the type of packaging or wrap used (moisture and vapor-proof), and the storage temperature which should be 0° F (−17.8°C).

| Food | Storage time |
|---|---|
| **FRUITS** | |
| Fruit juice concentrate | 12 months |
| Commercially frozen fruit | 12 months |
| Citrus fruit and juices | 4 to 6 months |
| Others | 8 to 12 months |
| **VEGETABLES** | |
| Commercially frozen | 8 months |
| Home frozen | 8 to 12 months |
| **MEAT** | |
| Bacon | 4 weeks or less |
| Corned beef | 2 weeks |
| Cured ham | 1 to 2 months |
| (Salting meat shortens freezer life) | |
| Frankfurters | 1 month |
| Ground beef, lamb, veal | 2 to 3 months |
| Roasts: | |
| Beef | 6 to 12 months |
| Lamb and veal | 6 to 9 months |
| Pork | 4 to 8 months |
| Sausage, fresh | 1 to 2 months |
| Steaks and chops: | |
| Beef | 8 to 12 months |
| Lamb, veal, pork | 3 to 4 months |
| **FISH** | |
| Cod, flounder, haddock Sole | 6 months |
| Blue fish, salmon | 2 to 3 months |
| Mackerel, perch | 2 to 3 months |
| Breaded fish (purchased) | 3 months |
| Clams, oysters, cooked fish, crab, scallops | 3 to 4 months |
| Alaskan king crab | 10 months |
| Shrimp, uncooked | 12 months |
| **POULTRY** | |
| Whole chicken or turkey | 12 months |
| Duck | 6 months |
| Giblets | 2 to 3 months |
| Cooked poultry w/gravy | 6 months |
| Slices (no gravy) | 1 month |
| **MAIN DISHES** | |
| Stews; meat, poultry and fish casserole | 2 to 3 months |
| TV dinners | 3 to 6 months |
| **DAIRY PRODUCTS** | |
| Butter | 6 to 9 months |
| Margarine | 2 to 9 months |
| Cheese: | |
| Camembert, brick, Mozzarella, farmer's | 3 months |
| Creamed cottage | DO NOT FREEZE |
| Cheddar, Edam, Gouda, Swiss, etc. | 6 to 8 weeks |
| Freezing can change texture of cheese. | |
| Ice cream, ice milk sherbet | 4 weeks |
| **EGGS** | |
| Whole (mixed) | 9 to 12 months |
| Whites | 9 to 12 months |
| Yolks | 9 to 12 months |
| (Add sugar or salt to yolks or whole mixed eggs) | |
| **BAKED GOODS** | |
| Yeast breads and rolls | 3 months |
| Baked Brown 'N Serve rolls | 3 months |
| Unbaked breads | 1 month |
| Quick breads | 2 to 3 months |
| Cakes, unfrosted | 2 to 4 months |
| Cakes, frosted | 8 to 12 months |
| Fruit cakes | 12 months |
| Cookie dough | 3 months |
| Baked cookies | 8 to 12 months |
| Baked pies | 1 to 2 months |
| Pie dough only | 4 to 6 months |

*Based on U.S.D.A. and Michigan Cooperative Extension Service suggested storage times

**If electricity goes off**

Call the power company. Ask how long power will be off.

1. If service is to be interrupted 24 hours or less, *keep both doors closed.* This will help frozen foods to stay frozen.
2. If service is to be interrupted longer than 24 hours:
   (a) Remove all frozen food and store in a frozen food locker. Or...
   (b) Place about 20 pounds of dry ice on top of the food, using pieces as large as possible. Protect your hands with gloves.
   (c) If neither food locker storage nor dry ice is available, use or can perishable food at once.
3. A full freezer will stay cold longer than a partly filled one. A freezer full of meat will stay cold longer than a freezer full of baked goods. If food contains ice crystals, it may be safely refrozen, although the quality and flavor may be affected. Use refrozen foods quickly. If the condition of the food is poor or you have any suspicions, it is wise to dispose of it.

# Vacation and moving care

## Short Vacations.

No need to shut off the refrigerator if you will be away for less than four weeks. Use up perishables; freeze other items. If your refrigerator is equipped with an automatic ice maker, 1) turn it off; 2) shut off the water supply to the ice maker; 3) empty the ice bin.

## Long Vacations.

Remove all the food if you are going for a month or more. If your refrigerator is equipped with an automatic ice maker, turn off the water supply to the ice maker at least a day ahead. When the last load of ice drops, turn off the ice maker.

Unplug the refrigerator and clean it...rinse well and dry. Tape rubber or wood blocks to both doors ...keeping them open far enough for air to get in. This will keep odor and mold from building up.

**Tape the blocks out of a child's reach...do not allow children near the refrigerator when the doors are blocked open.**

To restart refrigerator, see "Using Your Refrigerator."

## Moving.

If your refrigerator is equipped with an automatic ice maker, shut off the ice maker water supply a day ahead of time. Disconnect the water line. After the last supply of ice drops, lift the signal arm to turn off the ice maker.

Remove all food. Pack frozen foods in dry ice. Unplug the refrigerator and clean it thoroughly.

Remove everything that comes out. Wrap all parts well and tape them together so they don't shift and rattle.

Screw in the levelling rollers; tape the doors shut; tape the electric cord to the cabinet. When you get to your new home, put everything back and refer to page 4. If your refrigerator has an automatic ice maker, reconnect the water supply.

# If you need service or assistance, we suggest you follow these four steps:

## 1. Before calling for assistance...

Performance problems often result from little things you can find and fix yourself without tools of any kind.

**If your refrigerator will not operate:**
- Is the electric cord plugged in?
- Is a fuse blown or a circuit breaker tripped?
- Is the Temperature Control turned ON?

**If your ice maker will not operate:**
- Has the freezer had enough time to get cold? With a new refrigerator, this might take overnight.
- Is the signal arm ON...in the down position?
- Is the water valve turned on? Is water getting to the ice maker?

**If there is a rattling or jingling noise, or other unfamiliar sounds:**
- Is something on top or behind the refrigerator making noise when the refrigerator is running?
- New features on your new refrigerator make new sounds. You may be hearing air flowing from the fans, timer clicks for the defrosting cycle, defrost water draining into the defrost pan.

**If there is water in the defrost pan:**
- In hot, muggy weather, this is normal. The pan can even be half full. Make sure the refrigerator is level so the pan doesn't overflow.

**If the light doesn't work:**
- Check fuses and circuit breakers. Make sure it's plugged in.

**If a bulb is burned out:**
- See instructions for changing light bulbs on page 5. Use appliance bulbs only.

**If the motor seems to run too much:**
- Is the condenser, behind the base grille, free of dust and lint?
- On hot days, or if the room is warm, the motor naturally runs longer.
- If the door has been opened a lot, or if a large amount of food has been put in, the motor will run longer to cool down the interior.

**Remember:** Motor running time depends on different things: number of door openings, amount of food stored, temperature of the room, setting of the controls.

And, your new refrigerator may be larger than your old one so it has more space to be cooled. It also has a regular freezer instead of a frozen food compartment. All this means better refrigeration and may require more running time than your old one.

## 2. If you need assistance*...

**Call Whirlpool COOL-LINE* service assistance telephone number. Dial free from:**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Continental U.S.** | **(800) 253-1301** |
| **Michigan** | **(800) 632-2243** |
| **Alaska & Hawaii** | **(800) 253-1121** |

and talk with one of our trained Consultants. The Consultant can instruct you in how to obtain satisfactory operation from your appliance or, if service is necessary, recommend a qualified service company in your area.

## 3. If you need service*...

Whirlpool TECH-CARE FRANCHISED SERVICE

Whirlpool has a nationwide network of franchised TECH-CARE* Service Companies. TECH-CARE service technicians are trained to fulfill the product warranty and provide after-warranty service, anywhere in the United States. To locate TECH-CARE service in your area, call our COOL-LINE service assistance telephone number (see Step 2) or look in your telephone directory Yellow Pages under:

**APPLIANCES—HOUSEHOLD—MAJOR—SERVICE & REPAIR**

WHIRLPOOL APPLIANCES
FRANCHISED TECH-CARE SERVICE

*SERVICE COMPANIES*
XYZ SERVICE CO
123 Maple 999-9999

**OR**

**ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES—MAJOR—REPAIRING & PARTS**

WHIRLPOOL APPLIANCES
FRANCHISED TECH-CARE SERVICE

*SERVICE COMPANIES*
XYZ SERVICE CO
123 Maple 999-9999

**OR**

**WASHING MACHINES, DRYERS & IRONERS—SERVICING**

WHIRLPOOL APPLIANCES
FRANCHISED TECH-CARE SERVICE

*SERVICE COMPANIES*
XYZ SERVICE CO
123 Maple 999-9999

## 4. If you have a problem*...

Call our COOL-LINE service assistance telephone number (see Step 2) and talk with one of our Consultants, or if you prefer, write to:

Mr. Robert F. Gunts, Vice President
Whirlpool Corporation
Administrative Center
2000 US-33 North
Benton Harbor, MI 49022

*If you must call or write, please provide: model number, serial number, date of purchase, and a complete description of the problem. This information is needed in order to better respond to your request for assistance.

FSP®

FSP is a registered trademark of Whirlpool Corporation for quality parts. Look for this symbol of quality whenever you need a replacement part for your Whirlpool appliance. FSP replacement parts will fit right and work right, because they are made to the same exacting specifications used to build every new Whirlpool appliance.

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**Benton Harbor, Michigan. Automatic Washers, Clothes Dryers, Freezers, Refrigerator-Freezers, Ice Makers, Dishwashers, Built-in Ovens and Surface Units, Ranges, Microwave Ovens, Compactors, Room Air Conditioners, Dehumidifiers, Central Heating and Air Conditioning Systems.**

Part No. 942935 Rev. A
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